LETTER FROM GAIL HAMILTON. STANLEY MATTHEWS AS THE FOURTH ESTATE OF THE GOVERNMENT-OHIO IN THE LIST OF AP-POINTMENTS-MR. STILLWELL'S CASE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is still a third class of diametric oppositions through which we must beat down the colnmns of the newspapers in our unwearied search for the truth; inconsistencies not malignant like the first class, not of grave import like the second; slight, semetimes comical, yet helping to vail the truth of facts and complicating the puzzle in which we live and move and have our being.

For instance, there seems to have entered since the 4th of March a new element into our polity, indeterminate but incessant, Intangible but abiquitous, ineffective yet powerful, unsubstantial as Milton's death-what seemed his head, the likeness of a kingly crown had on, and men called it Stanley Matthews. When this phenomenon first met our eyes in the rural districts it seemed no bigger than a man's hand wresting his Congressional chair from Mr. Banning, and nestling in modest corners of the reform newspapers as Mrs. Hayes's brother Joseph's wife's husband; but like the Eastern genil unscaled from their bottle, it loomed up as we gazed, and strede forth over the whole country. Our Government which had hitherto existed in three departments speedily took on a sort of fourth estate and divided itself into the legislative, the executive, the judicual, and Stanley Matthews. There was an angry bunz in South Carolina; Stanley Matthews had been poking his stick into the nest. There was a scratching behind the arras in Louisiana; Stanley Matthews had been scattering ratsbane and sugar. Gen. Garfield suddenly found his way into the Senate sweetly but securely hedged up with roses; Stanley Matthews's head popped up on the Senate side of the hedge. The othern Democrats sat sucking their thumbs in suspicious silence, while their Northern brethren were curveting over their desks to count out the electoral votes, and lo! Stanley Matthews was distributing contingent nuts and candy in scaled cans. There was a jar and a hitch in the approaching extra session of Congress; Stanley Matthews was tugging at the brakes. So did this Little Busy Bee Improve Each Shining Hour, till an admiring nation came to put him in the same relation to the President that the old divines considered Satan to bear to the Almighty, "not equal in original power, but making up for it by an infernal activity." As Stanley Matthews had never been incorporated into the Constitution, and lacked the antiquity of common law, some people began to grow restive. Despotism tempered by assassination may be a good enough form of government for Russia, but many American citizens demurred at forsaking the polity of the fathers and forming themselves into a Republic tempered with by Stanley Matthews. Parliamentary government has its drawbacks, but even the chronic grumblers were hardly prepared to abolish Congress and establish a Patriarchy under the Federal Headship of this Complete Letter-Writer. Our Constitution is the work of human reason, and therefore liable to error; but here and there may be found a man who would be loth to erase the grand old words: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice. insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the commor defeuse, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America"-and to substitute therefor, "I, Stanley Matthews, desire to say that I can assure you, the people, in the strongest possible anner, of my great desire to have my sister's husband's sister's husband do right, and to say further, that, from an acquaintance with and knowledge of him and his views, I have the most complete confidence that such will be the case."

Not so our newspapers. They gamboled under his yoke as gamesomely as if their necks had been Chamberlain letter ! Not they! It was only "that ns." "As a prominent Republican, Mr. Matthews had a perfect right to make any suggestion in the premises he saw fit, without leading Gov. Chamberlain or anybody else to regard President Hayes's administration as complicated thereby." Unquestionably; only why does the same journal, a few days after, when Stanley Matthews had been nominated for Scontor, declare that his selection "innearly identified with the new pelicy, that his re-First upon the heel tap. Then upon the too; Wheel about and turn about-but which position faces the truth when the jig is up?

our Boston Reformers leads off its telegraphic dispatches. It strangely neglects to bulletin the exact grateful country will instantly mufile its 12 o'clock bells, bury its driveways in tan, and feed out to Stanley Marthews celery by day and chloral by night to soothe his agitated nerves. A grateful country, do I say? Boston alone, apparently, could cull from her newspaper offices nurses enough to take him through a brain fever, and crave of Heaven no higher boon. What is an Extra Session that it should stand in the way of Stanley Matthews's peace of mind? Extra Sessions grow de every bush, but here is a Century Plant-perhaps, considering the occult and continuous character of its processes we might more properly call it a Night-Blooming Series-upon whose like we may never look again. It has taken this Republic a hundred years to flower in Stanley Matthews, and shall rude Corgressmen scatter his tender petals at their first blossonmus?

No. If the soldiers want money, there are plenty of bankers in New-York to discount their pay vonehers, and \$00 are as good as \$100 for the vagabonds, in time of peace. No. Laws may stretch and grumblers resign, and the discharged soldiers trudge home afoot, but when our eyes shall be inreed to behold for the last time the sun in kenven, let their feeble and lingering glance see upon the gorgoous ensign of the Republic, spread all over in characters of Bying light, that sentiment, dear to every true American heart: "We will not have dur Stanley Matthews worried "

There is something a fittle depressing yet irrecistibly comical in the nimbleness with which honest old party papers like The Poston Journal, for instance, that never pretended to be anything else and were hever required to have any opinious except those of the party in power, whipped around the corner and came out full-fiedged reformers. "Brawling politicians," "party backs," "enrpet-bagners," "wire-puliers," "scaliawags," "effice-seckers," goods which bad been the recognized stock in trade of "reform" for years, now appeared on their shelves as promptly and calmly as if they also had been in the business time out of mind. Their fervor lacked only the words, not the spirit, of Simeon's prayer: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant de part in peace, for mine eves have seen thy salva-None so forward as these new converts to hand waning "Congressmen" to the "back sents," or exult in the victory of the President ever "traveling politicians"-utterly regardless of the fact that the one word in the English language which delicacy would avoid in the President's presence is the word trade. Of course, in this rapid transfer, there must have been some jostling; but nebody telt hampered by it, er stopped to pick up broken crockery. The Nestor "Perley"

Hayes the regeneration of the Republican party has commenced." We gladly swell his prean, though we have had too many disappointments to share his touching and enthusiastic faith that "the troubled waters of sectional strife are to be stilled, brawling politicians must take back seats, and every one will be well pleased, except the partisan wire-pullers." Nevertheless, we are just as delighted to hear that the "President's first act has been to secure a Cabinet which will aid him in administering the Government on broad national principles." But what means, in the self-same letter, the assertion that Gen. Sherman will endeavor to improve the opportunity afforded by the personal friendship of the President toward him and his brother, the Secretary, by reviving an old army measure? What broad, national principle is involved in being a personal friend of the President or brother to one of his Cabinet ? It should not be forgotten that the trump card of the Reformers is President Hayes's more than Roman severity toward his friends and relatives. They may be endowed with a thousand virtues, but all go for nothing against the one crime of being his friend or his consin or his wife's cou He shares the proverbial modesty of Ohio, and wellnigh harms the Republic by keeping his own friends in the background. We all know how at the last election that shy State hung coyly in the rear and had to be sweetly forced to the polls by outside barbarians to give her faint voice for her own son. In like manner, the jubilant Reformers tell us, Gov. Hayes "refused to appoint to an important office a gentleman of high character, earnestly urged for the place by nearly all the Republicans of the city, only for the reason that the proposed nomince was an intimate personal friend for many years," But before our admiration of this heroic course has had time to be seriously mitigated by the misgiving as to whether personal friendship is a constitutional disqualification for office, the Reformer cheerfully records that "the appointment of Gen. T. C. F. Smith of Cincinnati is the President's own appointment. When the Secretary of the Treasury said to the President that he proposed to take a new appointment clerk the President replied that he thought be knew just the right man, his friend Gen. Smith of Cincinnati!" And while we are yet wrestling with these antagenistic statements and wondering whether the rejected nominee will not make a "fuss in the family " he hears of it, forth fares again our dapper Reformer, and, with bland and beautiful unconsciousness of any discrepancy, announces that "Alfred E. Lee, the President's former private secretary, holds the position of Consul-General to Frankfort," and "Robert Schnyler Gardiner of West Virginia, who was major of a regiment which President Hayes commanded at one time during the war, has received the appointment of Consul-General at Melbourne, the salary of which is \$3,500 per annum," and "Gen. Noyes, who made the nomination of Gov. Hayes in the Cincurnati Convention, has been appointed Minister to France," and "the Postmastership of Baltimore is to be given to Gen. E. B. Tyler, under whem the President served during the war;" and so Fast they come, fast they come, Faster and faster, Chief, vassal, page, and groom, Tenant and master; and still the undismayed Reformer opens his mouth and brays anew, "No Nepotism in the Hayes Adminis-

joicings that "with the inauguration of President

tration."

The President looked all Mr. Stillwell's papers carefully through, and then looking Stillwell full in the face, said: "Your papers are unexceptionable. There is nothing in your record which does not seem to show that you are fully qualified for the position; but there is one insuperable objection to your appointment to any Federal office—that is, that your wife is a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes."

Now your days the line samewhere be-

wife's cousin's husbands. Whatever becomes of Civil Service Reform I openly avow that I do not to a vacancy on the beach. Colquitt appointed believe one word of this story! Look at it. If Presi- another man. Now, Senator Gordon and Colquitt dent Hayes was determined to reject Stillwell irrespective of his papers, why did he take up his having no way of getting even with the Governor, valuable time in carefully looking them all through ! went for the Governor's next friend. He tried to As Mrs. Stillwell was Mrs. Hayes's favorite consin. array the Bourbon element against Gordon by acoriginally curved for that wearing. Object to the are not President Hayes and Mr. Stillwell on good cooning the latter of being a party to a trade with enough terms with their own wives to enable the Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster by which a mole-hill was magnified into mountainous proper. President to know Stillwell's qualifications without | Tilden was kept out of the Presidency. But Brown looking at his papers, and to enable Stillwell to is a new convert to Bourbonism, and is not trusted know the President's principles without the expense | In the time when Georgia was suffering from the and fatigue of a journey to Washington to find them out?

a resolute Reformer can believe this story. Who A simple demail from Gordon entirely broke the teld it? Not the President, surely. Even if he could | force of Brown's blow. Gordon is the most popular summon Spartan firmness enough to suppress his man in the State, and seems to have the good-will volved a special tribute to President Hayes, and an emphatic indersement of his reconciliation policy—

wife's favorite cousin's husband, nothing but total depraying could induce him to proclaim the fact he has manifested in the Senate and of his friendly Mr. Matthews standing in such intimate personal and thus throw both Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Stillwell personal relations with President Hayes, the Bournelations with the President, and being so prominto a state of mind. For, of course, Mrs. Stillwell bons appear as much devoted to him as ever, and as would immediate jection might have looked like distrust on the part | mand to know why Mrs. Haves's consists husband | not awakened a single approving echo from the of his own State ? What sort of political was any more dangerous to the liberties of the re- Democratic press. If there is to be an effective prestidigitation is it that makes Stanley Matthews at one moment such a Siamese twin to the President busband! Of course Stillwell told M. and of course election it will be stimulated by a man of far greater that to reject him is to distrust the President, and at another moment so entirely divorced from the there is, undoubtedly the President looked bim full ator Ben. Well-informed politicians discern President that to suspect the slightest complication in the face and said: "Stillwell, you are a humbug the beganning of a rupture between the two Georgia between them is a mere phantom of the imagination?" and a fraud. I have tolerated you higherto, not because you were Mrs. Hayes's grandmother's third person to be appointed U.S. Marshal. On account comin's brother-in-law's stepson, but because you of the difficulties growing out of the enforcement of were a poor devil whom it was unlawful to kill, the revenue laws by the reckless, violent men sent Stanley Matthews Worried About the Extra though of no earthly use alive. Then, however, Session" is the pathetic headline with which one of you were only a domestic excrescence. Hanging President is desirous of patting in the Marshall on the verge of the Government you would be a office some person in whom the people of the Stat public rag-and-tation. Here are \$25 to pay your will have entire confidence. He asked Senators degree of his worriment, and we are left in painful fare to Vancouver's Island, and if I ever catch you on Gordon and Hill to unite in recommending a man. suspense as to whether he is only in the first stage | the White House grounds again I will have you in | but they have not yet been able to agree upon any of irritation or the last stage of insomnia. But a stage of insomnia. But a up-stairs, like the good family man he is, to consult say the treable is all on account of Hill's obstinacy with his brother-in-law's brother-in-law, Stanley | that he will not indorse Gordon's man, nor name Matthews, as to whether the play should begin at anybody hims if for Gordon to indorse, once, or whether they would better rehearse the Mittenrium a little longer before they performed in

> But we have a right to ask the references to keep the peace among their quarrelsome inanities just as strictly as if they were not the fruit of spontaneous generation. Gau. Hamilton. May 29, 1877.

A MEMORIAL BUST OF MAZZINI FOR CENTRAL

With the bust of Joseph Mazziei, just east n brouze in this city, the Italian residents of the United Park, with which American citizens of fereign descent have bonored their famous men. The work was modeled

GRATORICAL ASPIRANTS AT HAMILTON. CLINTON, N. Y., June 8.-The annual contest in de jamation at Hamilton College will occur on Monday evening, June 25. The faculty have made the foi-

day evening, June 25. The lactory of the wing appointments:

Janior Class-Henry W. Callakan, Franklin, K. Y.;
George W. Ellis, Wilbert; Henry C. Elaboros, Sing Sing;
Howard S. Paine, Albany.

Sophonator Class-George F. Crumby, Newport; George V. Gorten, Brookhed; Walter Ogden, Kings Perry, Judect's Ruid, New York City.

Freshman Class-Matteen M. Curtis, Rome; William G. Griffith, West Winfield; Philip A. Laing, East Otle;

A teacher, after reading to her scholars a story of a generous child, asked them what is neresity was. One little boy raised his hand and said. "I know; we giving to others what you don't want yourself."

ONE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

NO EVIDENCE OF A BREAK. THE PRESS OF ONE OPINION-WHY IT IS SO-THE BROWN-GORDON CONTROVERSY-WILL GORDON AND HILL ALWAYS ACT TOGETHER !- THE NEGRO QUESTION DEAD-NO REPUBLICAN PARTY.

OM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.-What are people talking about here in Georgia? What public questions interest them most i Is there any prospect of a breaking up of the 80,000 Demoeratic, majority! Has anybody discovered a new party movement? What is the gist of the constitutional convention project? What significance has the recent newspaper attack of ex-Gov. Brown on Senator Gordon !- These questions and others like them I have put to a number of in telligent men in different parts of the State, and from their replies the following information concerning current affairs in Georgia is sifted. There are no indications of a division in the Democratic party. Not a single man of the least influence has spoken a word in public in favor of breaking the solid white vote and giving a fragment of it to the Republican party, or to a resurrected Whig party, or to any new organization formed for the purpose of reciprocating the services of President Hayes to the South. And yet the Georgia Democracy is by no means harmonious on national affairs. In opinion there are two elements, but in action there is only one. There are the Bourbons, who continue to apply opprobrious epithets to the President and are in favor of keeping up a warfare on hun as long as he is in office, and of running the next campaign in the way Gov. Tilden ran the last, endeavoring to win by a solid South, with two or three Northern States at its tail; and there are the Liberals, who want no more sectional politics, and who desire to cooperate with the President and give him the right hand of fellowship and confidence. The politicians who are ranning the Democratic party and the newspaper managers who conduct its organs do not like to admit that such a division exists, but any one who will talk on the subject with the first half dezen intelligent men he meets will have no doubt about it. Still, this difference of opinion gives no indication of working out in organized action. The machinery of politics is in the hands of men whose self-interest lies in the direction of keeping the Democratic party unbroken, and the newspapers, which now, through the absence of a live opposition party, enjoy a monopoly of business in their several localities, are naturally opposed to any new departure. Why should the men holding State and county offices at the hands of the Democracy favor a division in the pariy? As to the newspapers, their bread is buttered the State there is only one daily paper. It is of course Democratic. If there were to occur a division in the white vote a second paper would be started to represent the opposition party, and the business of the town would be divided between the two. This explains the practical unanimity of the Southern press in favor of keeping up a solid white party. But the press is a great power when all on one side, and, joined with the whole body of active, talking, office-holding politicians, it is effectually keeping down the tendency of the liberal element to crystallize into a separate political organization. There must be a more powerful incentive to such a movement than now exists before it will show itself as anything more than a sentiment.

The recent sharp assault of ex-Gov. Brown on Senator Gordon has been taken in the North as evidence of an opening breach between the two elements of the Georgia Democracy, but this is a mis-Now we must draw the line somewhere be- take. The explanation I get of this affair is that it Colquitt to appoint a friend or relative of his corrupt rule of Bullock and his crew Brown was a Republican, and he only returned to Democracy In the light even of unassisted reason, no one but when it was plain that the negro party was dead as departy-marshals to hant up illicit de thileries, the

> Another State election is to take place next June It is a great year for electrons in Georgia-four in one year is probably more than any State ever treated itself to before. First, the people voted in September for Governor and Congressmen; then ago they were invited to go to the polls and pass upon an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rational bonds issued by the Bullock government. On the second to decide whether a convention shall be held in July to form a new Constitution and to elect delia hear urged against the present Constitution is that it was not the outgrowth of the popular will, but bayonets. Bessies, it contains in its prenimble a declaration about the rebellion which is decined insulfing to every Georgian who stood up for the it, but they don't like it because of the source from whence it originated. "Why didn't you make a new Constitution long ago ?" I asked a veteran "You have had full swing for a had called a convention somer, the radicals would have charged us with designs havelle to the rights of the segrees, and would have made political capital out of it. We thought best to wait until after the Presidential election." It is not easy to learn just what changes are demanded by popular sentiment in the Constitution. Some people want one thing and some another, and all are careful not to agitate for the specific new features they desize less they should arouse opposition which, combined, would be strong enough to defeat the con-vention. The indications are that the convention will be ordered by a large respority. Most of the opposition emanates from Atlanta, which is afreid of losing the sent of government. Among the reforms proposed for incorporation in the new organic haw are: Biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature: a two years' instead of a four years' term for the Governor; fewer Representatives and longer terms for Senators; prohibitions on local legislation and to restrain the State, counties, and cities from issuing bonds; a change in the homestead exemption provision; and finally, the removal

> of the capital back to Milledgeville, where the State

owns a good capitol building and a maneion for the

Governor. If Atlanta is retained as the seat of gov ernment, a new capitol must soon be put up, and th expense, amounting probably to \$1,000,000, will be saved by removing to the pleasant little country village that enjoyed capital honors until after re-

construction. In all these suggested changes in the Constitution it will be observed that there is nothing peculiarly affecting the interests of the negroes. I can hear of no intention to put anything in the new instrument that the colored citizen will have reason to object to. I wish the convention would adopt an educational qualification for suffrage, but this is not even talked of. It would disfranchise so many white men that the politicians do not dare advocate it.

The negro question is a dead issue in Georgia. At least a fourth of all the blacks vote the Democratic ticket, and about as many don't vote at all. The remainder, who stand fast by the Republican party. are powerless to accomplish any political end. In nearly half the counties there is a negre majority, but there are only three negro members of the Legislature, and they put in by the whites quarreling among themselves. The blacks have all serts of rights except the right to mass their votes and control an election. That, they never will enjoy again, and it is as fortunate for them as for the whites that such is the case. The result of white supremacy in the State and local governments is the growth of good feeling between the races. The whites vote to tax themselves to sustain free schools for the blacks, while under the rule of the negroes and the carpet-baggers they considered such taxation oppressive. At that time a black military company was looked upon with hatred and dread. Now there are six colored companies in Savaunah alone. and when the Governor comes here to review the militia they parade in fine with the white troops Only two of these companies are authorized by the Militia law and have officers commissioned by the Governor; the others are in a sense illegal, but nonobody objects to them. Indeed, the city is rather proud of its sable soldiery. Contrast this state of feeling with that which prevailed in South Carolina before the change of administration there. The parade of a colored militia company brought on the terrible Hamburg massacre. The South Carolina whites were furious at the sight of a black man in uniform with a musket on his shoulder. In 1871, when the Ku-Klux terrorized the up-country districts in that State, negroes were murdered for no other erime than belonging to militia companies. Then an armed negro had a most offensive political significationhe was upholding an odious, oppressive, and corrupt form of government. The same phenomena in Georgia ereates no excitement whatever, nor will it henceforth in South Carolina. The whites on the same side. In every one of the large towns in here look upon a black volunteer company as goodnaturedly as upon a pienic excursion party.

One of the questions I put in relation to Georgia affairs is, will the Southern policy of the President strengthen the Republican party in this State! The answers all go to show that there is no Republican party to strengthen-no organization worthy of the name. A few men holding Federal offices keep up a nominal organization and go through the forms of party action, in order to have it appear at Washington that they are good party workers. They sustain, or rather the Government sustains, by its patronage, a weekly newspaper in Atlanta-the only sheet in the whole State that is Republican, so far as I can learn. In the City of Savannah there are not enough outspoken white Republicans to fill the offices, and a number of the custom-house employes are as good Democrats in State and county politics as anybody. As to the blacks, they seem to have lost all interest in politics. Intelligent colored men tell me they have made up their minds that it is tween belief and disbelief, and I draw mine at grew out of personal feeling. Brown asked Gov. against the interests of their people to get up political confests with the whites. Such confests, the say, only confirm the supremacy of the whites, and always injure the blacks. In some cases the whites have divided in elections for city and county oldcers, and then the Republican negroes, by voting for the independent white ticket, have made themselves felt as a political force, but ordinarily they are pow-

Another question relates to the attitude of the old Whig element. My inquiries in this direction con- Italy against the Papacy, and prove to the nation vince me that the Wnig leaders of ante-bellum times are now the strongest Bourben Democrats. Among Annuale ione of the sharpest, curest of princes) is the planters there may be some men, rather isolated from the netive movements of parties, who dream of a resteration of the Whig party, but if so they do nothing but dream. The politicians of the town scout the idea. Georgia is probably the worst field in the South for an effort to detach the old Whigs from the Democratic party. The Whigs of this Stat and not the Democrass were the ultra States' right men in the agitations preceding the passage of, at Kanaas-Nebraska bill. The embryonic South Care lina secession movement of 1853 had the sympath of the Georgia White, and it was the sympath

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS. A CALENDAR.

June 13-Commencement at Columbia Col-ege, Romoke College, and West Fourt Mulstary tradence.

manegard at Kew-York Powersity and

use May at Princeton College, Cornell Uni-

The commencement and closing exercises of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute began en June 4, with the exhibition of the " first and fourte form "

PERILS TO MACMAHON.

OBSTACLES IN EVERY PATH.

THE SITUATION THE MOST CRITICAL SINCE '48-A WANT OF SOME ONE WITH THE AUDICITY OF AN ADVENTURER-RESTRICTIONS ON THE PAESS -THE DUC D'AUMALE FOR PRESIDENT-THIERS AGAIN.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Parts, May 25 .- I did not think that the difficulties of their self-imposed task would fall so quickly and so heavily on the heads of the Marshal and his Ministers. Turn which way they may, there is an obstacle in their path. They begin by denying the right of the Ultramontanes to interfere or meddle, and immediately the clericals shake their fists at them and defy them not to be clerical. They then deny their denial of Ultramontane supremacy, and forthwith the terrible "Chancellor" appears in Berlin and transacts business at the Foreign Office which, say his own organs, "has nothing to do with the Eastern war." They implore M. Krantz not to abandon the works of the Exhibition of '78, and M. Krantz replies in the public prints that out of patriotism he consents not to leave the public service in trouble, but that he adheres positively to all the protestations made by the Liberal party, which he belongs to, against the unwarrantable attack that has just been made on the peace and the liberties of the country.

This constitutes a pleasant situation. Of the people appointed to office, a very large percentage refuse to accept, merely because they know the whole thing will shortly fall to the ground. All is confusion because all is weakness. An "adventure" as desperate as was the coup d'état of '51 has been confided to men who have neither the pluck nor the position of adventurers; the criminals of December, '51, were all (with their leader) men who had nothing in the world to lose-neither standing, consideration, nor money. They were on the edge of a precipice, with a raging fire blazing behind them; theirs was no "leap in the dark," but a plunge lighted up by the glare of dire necessity. These people, from the Duc de Broglie down to M. de Meaux, have everything to lose-social station, fortune, and political authority (in which they like to dabble Every single circumstance around them forbids their going "too far," while they have rashly rushed apon a path whereon the only possible chance of success lies in their readiness to go to no matter what lengths. The capacity for blind "go aheadedness" is the sine qua non for achievements of this kind, and these conspirators are men who have no guiding feeling save fear-fear for their skins and purses, as I have presumed to tell your readers all along. The most outspoken of Royalist organs, L'Union

speaks plainly enough yesterday, and addressing the Marshal and his Ministers says openly: "You can rain yourselves without us, but you cannot save yourselves without us," and to a certain degree this is true; but it may be said with equal truth by each separate party, for, except the Republicans, no party has a sufficient nucleus of its own to need only one other adjunct. With ten votes added to the Republican phalanx, even the Senate gives a majority to the Liberals; but leave any other portion of the varied whole to itself and you will soon discover its helplessness. The only chance of success the new Ministry has is to secure the Orleanist faction, which is numerous; but as yet the Orleanists will not listen to any of the proposals made, because they fear the fatal influence on their future of the "original sin" of the Marshal's personal intervention. However, one can foresco a possible " patch up" on that side, and if the present Cabinet decides on throwing the Marshal overboard and making the Dae d'Annuale President of the Republic, it is just within possibility that a temporary truce may be secured, and a seri of Government be set up that may endure till 1880. But in this case the punishment would be fremendous, and all the dupers would be duped; for the Duc d'Aumale would have only one means of remaining quietly at his post, and that would be to discharge at once all retrogrades and reactionaries, make a Cabinet of pure Republicans, put in action all the laws against the Jesuits, join hands cordially with that it had a real representative at last. The Duc perhaps the man to do this; but this may prevent the present men from putting it into his power to.

The loudest complaint as yet made by the Conservatives is that "nothing has been done?" and that the Marshal is "an old gooss!" Hecatombs of civil functioneries are accepted with contempt What the real reactionaries want is powder and shet, the troops ordered out, and a matter of fact St. Barthelemew over again. "What do these fools altra elerical Royalist; "do they dream of escaping from extreme measures? from Repression F 1 v.: tured to ask, "Repression of what?" "Repressioncondication of the vile detestable theories of the Revolution!" was the answer hurled at my head and I retired abashed, not thinking it either safe or seful to observe that to "shoot down" a "theory would be such a novel experiment in guancry that I heald myself be rather curious than otherwise to

But the amusing fact is that so logical and so in

evitable did violence appear that I could mention : mall town in the Gronde where, on the 18th, an official of the Post-Office, while handlag some for eign newspapers to a journalist of the spot, said have the state of diege since yesterday!" I am abb personally to guarantee this fact, and to add that it is no soluted one, so natural did it seem at first that compression at least should be resorted to to support so inexensable an attack upon the nation itself as that perpetrated on the 18th of May. I am able to confirm the fact of the delivery of the famous telegram to the Havas Agency by M. d'Harcourt. Two or three persons (perhaps more, even) had occasion to read that telegram—bad it in their hands—and one person received it from M. d'Harstreeting at Trinity cudere, at personal denial on the latter's part (it could not be otherwise), and now what was known to the latter's part (it could not be otherwise). otherwise, and now what was known to very few has received cooked means from Australia for 20 years, is known to the mass of the public not only in but the process there differs greatly from the American arty at Plans Chilege, at University of Famoghania, as Michigany College, Jame 27-Commence ment at Calby University. Class Day at Westernat College. Dark of the College Annibers College, Dark Mexicon Chilege, Annibers College, Annibers College, Dark Mexicon Chilege, Annibers College, Annibers College, Management of the College of Chilege, Systeman Chilege, Management at Darkmosth College, College, Systeman Chilege, Management at Darkmosth College of Chilege, Systeman Chilege, Chilege of Chilege, Systeman Chilege, Chilege of Chilege, Annibers College, Systeman Chilege, Chilege of Chilege, Annibers Chilege, Chilege, Chilege, Systeman Ch Prof. B. L. Gutersieeve, Lt. D. of Johns Hippkins University wilded for an oration before the fiberary societies of Princeton Cachego on June 20.

The Hon. Christon X. Portor will defiver an address before the fiberary societies of Princeton Cachego on June 20.

The Hon. Christon X. Portor will defiver an address before the Phi Beta Kagala Society of Harvard Christophan and Declared and Declared Was the thimble trick in the on the same secession Mr. Binaumi C. Stedman will read a poem. Wreath Pattings will selver an artificial States District-Attence for Bate tolders. Land. Give Stewart L. Knedford, at present United States District-Attences for the Hermanan Society of the Chamber.

The River energy for this chip, has promised to address the members of the Hermanan Society of the Chamber.

The River energy for the chip, has promised to address the members of the Hermanan Society of the Chamber.

The River energy for the chip of promised to address the members of the Chamber of the care logices of these colleges shows that land Scalar elegant ever was placarded on the walls of the Chamber.

But this kind of conjuring is extremely hazardous. It suffices for the mere carrying of a vote sometimes, but it is not easy to establish upon it a system of political action which has to be prolonged over several weeks. People get used to it, and learn to know that they are so despised by the "conjurers" as to be flowing mulbars, Hobart, 3; St. Lawrence, 10; St. James, 21; Kew-York Chiversity, 25; Hamilton, 28; Reskocker, 27; Chive, 37; Chilege of the City of New York, 49; Colors but, 56; Cornell, 84. New-Logiand's twenty-ene colleges will graduate over soo achidars.

The commencement and closing exercises of the City of the city

weeks. People get used to it, and learn to know that they are so despised by the "conjurers" as to be thought guilible to an absolutely unlimited extent. This is unpleasant. M. Guzot was the inventor of this strategy, and it led him to February, 1848. "He fell," used to say Villemain, his illustrious colleague, "for having believed in the power of falsehood." M. de Broglie is his most perfect pupil, and will probably discover all the inutility of the lessons he has learned. The Clerical Royalists are, as yet, not taken in, and schelars. On Taceday, June 12, the graduating exercises of the Academic and Classical Department will take piace; on June 14, that of the Collegiate Department.

show no signs of obedience to the new Ministry Another "shuffle" has been tried touching Don Carlos, and it does more harm than good. It wa monstrous that the Spanish Pretender should address encouragement to the rebels of Spain from the very middle of Paris, and the Embassador of Alfonse XII. insisted on his expulsion. The measure was conceded at once and executed in the most orthodox and satisfactory way. But no sooner was it executed than the Clerical prints were allowed to deny it beldly, and to affirm that Don Carlos and his family had left Paris for Austria freely and because it suited them to do so! In the end all this deceives no one, but it perpetuates the habit of mendacions ness and establishes want of confidence as the neces sary consequence.

I would not even now declare that the Marshal and his Ministers wish to drag France into a war, but with the practices they are resorting to, and with the difficulties gathering round them, I dare not pretend that they may not drift into one. The situation is by far more critical than any in which France has been placed since February, 48, and the unanimous good sense and calm decision of the entire nation can alone save her. Strange as it may appear, it is the name of M. Thiers in which, probably, the battle will be waged-and won,

CITY CHURCH MORTGAGES. HEAVY INCUMBRANCES ON RELIGIOUS

EDIFICES. ALL THE FASHIONABLE CHURCHES PAYING LARGE

SUMS AS INTEREST.

Recent foreclosure proceedings in the case of Dr. Hepworth's Church of the Disciples and similar procedures in other suits have lately directed attention to the fact that many of the finest and costliest of the fashionable churches in this city are heavily mortgaged. No other class of improved real estate in the city appears to be so heavily incumbered as that of its religious associations. Of course no sort of property has more uncertain tenure of its income, the whole depending in large measure on the popular larity of the ministers engaged and in the good will and prosperity of the church members.

Nearly the whole of the debt created by these mertgages has been for the purpose of enlarging edifices, or the construction of new ones. There can be found scarcely an example where a church has incurred debt for the purpose of increasing the salaries or the numbers of its laborers, or to enlarge its contributions to general charity or missionary funds. All has apparently been for show. Indeed many of the churches owe their existence to the nortgages with which they are incumbered.

The following list shows the financial condition of many of the New-York churches which are mortraged, and of some religious societies. All mortgages registered prior to 1869 are omitted, and others less than \$9,000 in amount disregarded, except in the grand totals. The other figures are exact, as taken from the County Register's books:

on P. E. Sthave, and West 19th at on Chapel, bits ion Association, P. E. at P. E., Mad sue-are and East 28th at presh term church, bits ave, and East 28th at presh term church, bits ave, and East 35th at t. Preshyterin, Parkave, and East 35th at counce Engites, No. 6 West 4th at the counce Engites, No. 6 West 4th at price, No. 43 East 35th at copies, No. 43 East 35th at copies to Harden. 5th st, and Mudnemay dadison ave. and East 57th at lave, and East 73 lat. No. 307 West Still at Harlem ... 51st-st. No. 127 W. 23d-84 65,000 614,600 Lutherin

A NEW AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

THE MANUPACTURE OF COMPRESSED MEATS-GREAT INCREASE IN THE BUSINESS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

One of the problems of the day is the presevation of meat. Large cities are far from the sources of supply. In South America, Australia, and Texas are dy in their horns, hides, and tallow, while their flesh is of through ignorance of the way to preserve it. Scienteen have long wrestled with the problem transporting meat for long distances in good Recf," which was followed by nomerous imitations, A company in Texas cans and preserves the principal elements of beef under an American patent. Their sales have been quite large. But the chief objection to this as well as Liebig's " Extract of Reef" and its imitations is that it can be used only in figure form. It is only recently that the preservation of solut meats has seen possible. A New-York company has for this purpose a unique process. The beef, or rather ments, is first dried by a paient blowing and steam evaporating prosubstances. It is then packed in extremely thin slices and will preserve its good qualities for an unlimited period in any climate. In fact nothing remains in the ments that can decay. A quarter of a pound of it is equal to a pound of solid meat.

to a pound of solid meat.

The manufacture of compressed cooked meats is a new industry in this country. It began two years ago and has now assumed aimost gigantic proportions. England cacked meats have been known in America for 20 tracked meats have been the American method that has a but it has been the American method that has

Cocked finds have been the Australian method that has early but it has been the Australian method that has early rocks. Owing to its inferiority the sales of those early have been poor. The demand for compresses